

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Drawing," chapter 3, pages 3-1 through 3-60.

3-1. When you are drawing, what element that does NOT exist in nature is manipulated?

1. Outline
2. Shape
3. Color
4. Size

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-2 THROUGH 3-9, SELECT FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST THE TERM DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION. ANSWERS MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

DRAWING TECHNIQUES

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. Outline | F. Cross contour |
| B. Contour | G. Negative contour |
| C. Bas-relief | H. Inversion contour |
| D. Blind contour | I. Gesture drawing |
| E. Felt contour | J. Drawing through |

3-2. Keeping your eyes on the object you are drawing.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-3. Not looking at the drawing or the object while drawing.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-4. Develops coordination of the hand, eye, and brain.

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. F

3-5. Develops your perceptions of surface characteristics and hard edges.

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. F

3-6. Develops a sense of spatial relationships.

1. D
2. E
3. F
4. G

3-7. Develops a sense of weight and mass.

1. E
2. F
3. I
4. J

3-8. Helps novice draftsmen draw figures with more realistic proportions.

1. E
2. G
3. H
4. I

3-9. Develops your ability to give objects depth as well as height and width.

1. E
2. B
3. J
4. D

3-10. Inversion contour drawing is a technique that forces you to visually perceive each object from an unfamiliar perspective.

1. True
2. False

3-11. Which of the following shapes is NOT a basic drawing element?

1. Cone
2. Sphere
3. Cylinder
4. Trapezoid

3-12. Changing any dimension of a cube creates which of the following shapes?

1. Hexagon
2. Octagon
3. Rectangle
4. Parallelogram

3-13. A sphere drawn in an isometric projection appears as what shape?

1. An ellipse with an irregular major axis
2. An ellipse with the minor axis on the horizontal plane
3. Round
4. Oval

- 3-14. What factor determines the size of a cone?
1. The diameter of the base
 2. The degree of ellipse at the base
 3. The radius of the circle at the base
 4. The point above or below the base where the lines converge
- 3-15. When you begin a drawing using combinations of basic shapes, which of the following characteristics should be your primary concern?
1. Proportion
 2. Placement
 3. Color
 4. Shape
- 3-16. When drawing illustrations using combinations of basic shapes, what is the last step in the process?
1. Draw in perspective
 2. Define basic shapes
 3. Add details and shading
 4. Transfer the image to paper
- 3-17. Realistic renditions using light, shade, and shadow greatly improve poorly constructed forms.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-18. When evaluating an object's contrast using its background or surroundings, what compositional element is determined?
1. Tone
 2. Value
 3. Color
 4. Pattern
- 3-19. The effects of light, shade, and shadow are known by what term?
1. Tone
 2. Value
 3. Color
 4. Pattern
- 3-20. What is the ideal lighting to define the shape of objects by values instead of lines?
1. Low
 2. Soft
 3. Bright
 4. Medium
- 3-21. Which of the following surfaces reflects images of its surroundings?
1. A window pane
 2. A field of grass
 3. A computer monitor
 4. A sheet of white cardboard
- 3-22. From what direction should you illuminate an object so that it will appear most natural?
1. From the side
 2. From below
 3. From directly above
 4. From above and to one side
- 3-23. To have the most effect on texture, light should strike an object from what direction?
1. Diagonally from above
 2. From directly above
 3. From the side
 4. From below
- 3-24. When beginners draw the basic human figure, they often makes mistakes in which of the following areas?
1. Construction
 2. Proportion
 3. Solidity
 4. All of the above
- 3-25. When drawing the human figure, what technique captures the spontaneity of stance and gesture?
1. Contour
 2. Felt contour
 3. Blind contour
 4. Gesture drawing
- 3-26. The human figure should be drawn using what forms?
1. Cones, cubes, cylinders, and spheres
 2. Modified cones, cubes, cylinders, and spheres
 3. Circles, straight lines, curves, and rectangles
 4. Modified circles, curves, lines, and rectangles
- 3-27. In composite drawing, which element of figure drawing is the basic or first layer?
1. Muscle
 2. Veins
 3. Bone
 4. Skin

3-28. What body part is the standard unit of measure for the human body?

1. Arm
2. Leg
3. Head
4. Foot

3-29. You should draw the average human figure using how many standard units?

1. 7
2. 7 1/2
3. 8
4. 8 1/2

3-30. How many standard units are recommended for drawing the torso of the average human figure?

1. 1/3
2. 2
3. 2 1/3
4. 2 2/3

3-31. What part of the human figure is located at the midpoint of height?

1. Navel
2. Elbow
3. Crotch
4. Small of the back

3-32. How many standard units indicate the width of a female human figure?

1. 1 1/4 units
2. 1 1/2 units
3. 1 3/4 units
4. 2 units

3-33. As a child grows to maturity, a boy's center of gravity shifts from (a) what location to (b) what location?

1. (a) Navel (b) small of back
2. (a) Crotch (b) stomach
3. (a) Hips (b) crotch
4. (a) Waist (b) navel

3-34. During what phase of drawing do the proportions of an illustrated figure change from actual measurement to visual approximation?

1. Evaluation
2. Foreshortening
3. Detail and shading
4. Thumb nail sketching

3-35. What type of joint allows the arm to rotate?

1. Hinge
2. Angle
3. Rotation
4. Ball-and-socket

3-36. Where is the hinge joint located on a human leg?

1. At the pelvis
2. At the ankle
3. At the knee
4. At the foot

3-37. What is the basic shape of the human head?

1. Sphere
2. Square
3. Cube
4. Cone

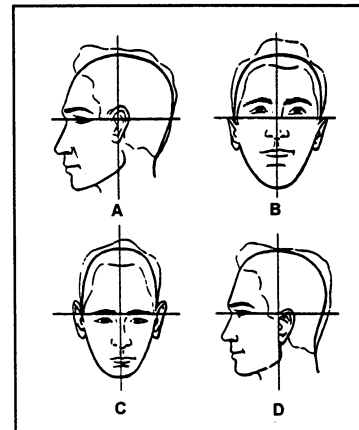


Figure 3A. –Feature positioning.

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 3-38, REFER TO FIGURE 3A.

3-38. Which head is drawn with correctly positioned features?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-39. To draw the human head at various attitudes and retain its solidarity and correct features placement, what method should you use?

1. Drawing through
2. Drawing contour
3. Guidelines
4. Contour

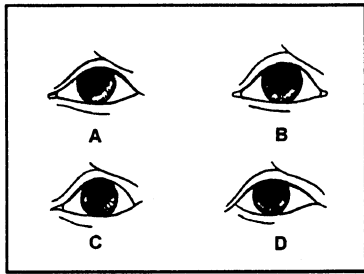


Figure 3B. -Eyelid structures.

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 3-40, REFER TO FIGURE 3B.

- 3-40. Which eye shows correct upper and lower lid structure?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 3-41. What causes the distinct highlight in the eye?
1. Light reflection
 2. Eye lids
 3. Moisture
 4. Glasses
- 3-42. Nostril cavities slant in what direction?
1. Horizontally
 2. Vertically
 3. Outward
 4. Inward
- 3-43. What shape is the upper lip?
1. Convex and round
 2. Flat and angular
 3. Round and angular
 4. Convex and sloping
- 3-44. It is normal for the lower teeth to show during which of the following activities?
1. Smiling
 2. Talking
 3. Chewing
 4. Laughing
- 3-45. The four major parts of the ear do NOT include which of the following shapes?
1. Outer and inner rim
 2. Whorl
 3. Bowl
 4. Lobe
- 3-46. A drawing of which of the following figures requires a solid foundation in light, shadow, and shade?
1. Sitting figure
 2. A bodybuilder
 3. Sleeping figure
 4. A baby
- 3-47. Folds in cloth created by gravity, tension, and action subject the cloth to what changes?
1. Layering
 2. Reduction in volume
 3. Condensing
 4. Increases in volume
- 3-48. Most clothing is affected by what type of fold?
1. Action
 2. Gravity
 3. Tension
 4. Support
- 3-49. How and where folds appear in clothing is affected by what factor?
1. Action
 2. Fabric
 3. Body shape
 4. Garment type
- 3-50. Why do folds in a shirt worn by a man differ from folds in a blouse worn by a woman?
1. The blouse has more points of tension than the shirt
 2. The blouse is supported at more points than the shirt
 3. The garments are made of different materials
 4. The garments are different sizes
- 3-51. Where do most folds in a sleeve occur?
1. At the cuff
 2. At the biceps
 3. On the upper side of the arm at the elbow
 4. On the upper side of the arm at the wrist
- 3-52. Folds formed by tension are located at junctions where the human body moves such as at the shoulder-arm junction, leg-torso junction, waist, elbow, and knee.
1. True
 2. False

- 3-53. In what way could seams in the legs of a pair of trousers affect a tension fold?
1. By increasing the folds
 2. By creating action folds
 3. By increasing gravity folds
 4. By terminating folds
- 3-54. What figure attribute communicates an overall mood or emotional message in a drawing?
1. Height
 2. Posture
 3. Clothing
 4. Muscularity
- 3-55. What picture element keeps the viewer in the picture?
1. Color
 2. Borders
 3. Figures
 4. Directional lines
- 3-56. To imply tension in a drawing, how should you place figures?
1. Facing each other
 2. Facing the same direction
 3. Facing away from each other
 4. Facing a third party
- 3-57. What picture element may change the apparent setting of a picture without changing the main characters?
1. Skyline
 2. Horizon line
 3. Background
 4. Foreground
- 3-58. What picture element should you use to proportionately scale all other items in the picture?
1. Trees
 2. Buildings
 3. Machinery
 4. Main figure
- 3-59. When creating a crowd scene, what technique should you use to avoid a monotonous repetition of forms and faces?
1. Show individual variations in emotions
 2. Draw each figure in the crowd in great detail
 3. Show pockets of emotions throughout the crowd
 4. Have the crowd display a unified mood or feeling